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CHARACTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE superior distinction which Mr. Jefferson has acquired, in the political world, was founded upon the alliance of virtue and fortune. Great events give birth to great talents. It is not difficult to say, however, that had the revolution in America, never taken place, he would have arisen to considerable fame, in the republics of letters and philosophy. The advantages of an excellent education, habits of application & study, were circumstances, that gave to his mind, an inclination for philosophical and literary pursuits. His notes on the state of Virginia, a work though incomplete, and considered merely as bearing the features of its title, is however not without considerable merit. It discovers a mind at once sagacious and inquisitive; and capable by the gradual means of experiment and rational deduction, of unfolding the sublime principles of truth. —But the same great event which has immortalized the genius of American patriotism, and drawn from obscurity, the most brilliant talents in the field and the cabinet, paid an equal tribute to the virtues of Mr. Jefferson, and gave him distinction in the first rank of statesmen. —At the first shock of that convulsion, which eventually separated the continent of America from Great Britain, the philosophical apparatus fell from his hand. Governed by that genuine patriotism which sacrifices private interest to public felicity, he exchanged rural ease and retirement for the bustle of active life, the amusements of the laboratory, for the more interesting duties of the cabinet. —In this situation, Mr. Jefferson appears to have been defined by fortune and accident, to combine with the solidity the durability of a reputation. His advancement was gradual; and every step of it, was marked by a display of talents that was equally honorable to himself and competent to the difficulties occasioned by the emergency of events. There is a conspicuous activity which sacrifices personal dignity and independence to the rage of ambition and the desire of fame. Not contented with the internal consciousness of deserving applause, and waiting, with composure, for the period, which shall bestow it, it goes in search of unmerited laurels, and courts the acquisition, at the expense of every sentiment of delicacy and propriety. —This imputation never tarnished the character of Mr. Jefferson. The suffrages of his country were wisely disposed of. He deserved consideration and he obtained it. He never followed fame; but fame appears to have pursued him, thro' every department, in which, fortune or accident, may have placed him. —An understanding clear and sagacious, integrity unsullied by public-spirit or private malice, and principles whose soundness & moderation are the best testimonials of their sincerity, were qualifications that called him to the highest departments of state.

If I may be permitted to give an opinion of the political principles of Mr. Jefferson, it will be drawn from the aggregate qualifications, of his character. —This mode, however, may be a very fallible one in forming the judgement; because the most manly virtues, and the most brilliant intellects, are, too frequently, in conflict, with the latent feelings of the heart. But it would be uncharitable, in the present instance, to conceive of a disparity, which nothing confirms and every thing refutes. It would be barbarous to violate the sentiments of benevolence; & to reproach the judgement with a defect, without evidence of truth & reason. —It is difficult to mark the progress of personal interest, in the actions of a man, every part of whose conduct has been connected together, by a chain of uniform morality, whose tone is decisive, whose style and language clear and nervous, whose principles convey the reality of justice and the convictions of experience and reflection.

The political principles of Mr. Jefferson, are drawn from an expanded intellect, that consults the oracles of nature and reason, as its only guides. —Born at a period, when the whole universe is convulsed, by the conflicting passions of mankind, his study to reconcile the jarring elements and to extract felicity and order

from misery and confusion. —Experience and observation have pointed out to him the wrecks of ambition and the despotism of error and prejudice. They have conveyed his mind, through the various regions of society, familiarized it with the melancholy exhibition of lost dignity, of injured innocence, of polluted virtue; and left it in the awful contemplation of scenes at which, his humanity shudders. —It is no wonder, therefore that his opinions are the pious innovations of the philosopher, who wishes to repair the injuries which an unjust policy has occasioned in the world; that he cherishes them as a peculiar tribute to his own feelings, which the understanding confirms & the heart ratifies. Upon this liberal play of philanthropy, Mr. Jefferson is the true citizen of the world. Like Cato he feels an attachment for his country, but like Socrates, his affections embrace the universe.

It will be difficult to reconcile the principles of such a character, with the views & inclinations that govern the parasite of despotism. —The first are founded upon a basis, whose truth is irrefragable; whose origin, is nature; whose attribute, morality; whose essence, reason. The last, sets nature at defiance, considers morality as mockery and reason as a fool. —It is, therefore, Mr. Jefferson differs in opinion with many of his countrymen, it is because he differs in the degree of estimation, in which, these things, are mutually held. He considers nature the source of every human right, morality the basis, and reason the unerring guide of every human action. —Of course, he perceives no grades in society, no partial distinctions; considers the people as the source of all power and the peculiar guardians of their own rights. —He makes allowances for the particular situation, in which, he has found mankind. He endeavors to reconcile their different interests by institutions that are calculated to produce the most extensive and complete felicity. Consulting nature, his maxims of government are simple and refined. They do not partake too much of that overstrained energy, which borders on oppression, or of that loose, licentious fanaticism, which is connected with the subversion of all order and security in government. They point eventually to a reform of abuses, which have constituted the greatest share of misery in society, which he considers the exercise of state, and the germ of despotism.

It is said that Mr. Jefferson is a philosopher; that consequently, he possesses a peculiar cast of mind, that unites him for the duties of a statesman. Let this obligation rest in the bosom of the illiberal parasite of power, who sits at the foot-stool of despotism and dreads the influence of a single qualification, that might lessen the afflictions of a nation. For my part, I perceive not the inconsistency complained of. —The philosopher is nothing more than a being whose morality is elevated; whose opinions are drawn from the convictions of truth and reason; whose expanded intellect disdains the shackles of prejudice, & whose soul looks with complacency upon the errors and fallibilities of mankind. —The reverse of these qualifications, constitutes the features of tyranny, whenever it is blended with extensive power. —There is an invisible chain which connects immorality with a contempt for truth, a contempt for truth, with the delusions of error, and the delusions of error, with the most brutal tyranny. —Hence the licentiousness of courts, and the patriotic crimes of ambition; hence that cold philosophy which chills the warmth of benevolence, and sacrifices, on the polluted altar of despotism, the felicity of millions.

Disdaining the character of the courtier, where puff-blowing and flattery are the steps by which, the obsequious arise to fame and distinction, Mr. Jefferson has filled the highest office of governments, by his own intrinsic merit. The simplicity of his manners and the reservedness of his temper, are the characteristics of a vigorous mind, which grasps at higher objects, than the mere arts of pleasing. —Yet there is no man, in private life, more amiable, none more dignified, and none, whose manners, possess, in a higher degree, the incomparable felicity of inspiring the combined emotions of attachment and respect. He has contemplated men and things in the different lights, in

which they are, and in which, they should be. His reflections on this subject, are the sources of his humanity and forbearance; qualifications which travel, business and books, have matured into practice, and given to his mind a degree of philosophical tranquillity, infinitely superior, to most of his contemporaries. Let not this placidity of temper, be mistaken for coldness and apathy. He does not possess an understanding, incapable of being inspired with intrepidity, when great objects demand its energy. The American declaration of independence, his negotiations in several of the most subtle cabinets of Europe, and his communications with the intriguing ministers of France and England, will testify to the force of his mind, and the durability of his principles, of a great mind, at once capable of combining the various qualifications of energy, deliberate coolness and penetration.

The candour of amiable negotiation, is too frequently the victim of court intrigue and of diplomatic ceremony. There was no cabinet that afforded more pretensions for both, than the court of Louis the 16th. To mislead to bribe, and to corrupt, by all the arts of chicanery and deceit, constituted the peculiar skill of every minister, and were the preliminaries, of every negotiation. When Mr. Jefferson went to France, he carried with him the avowed views, of a people whose simplicity had not been corrupted, & whose manners, founded upon that candour which flows from an elevated freedom, disdained the licentiousness of a court, that was calculated to embarrass & betray. Arrived there, it was very reasonable to suppose, that the recent dismemberment of the American colonies from Great Britain, and the natural inveteracy, which had for ages, existed between the cabinets of France and England, would have been the means of depreciating the popularity of our negotiator. Mr. Jefferson at an early period of his residence at the court of the former, forewarned, with the intuitive eye of sagacity, what he might reasonably expect, from the opposition of the latter. His unshaken integrity, however, his candour and impartiality, were the grounds, for fair dealings from all parties. They not only inspired the friendship and confidence of the Count de Montmorin, the venal minister of a corrupted court, but of that party who, from sentiment, felt favorably disposed towards the American revolution. This could only be the result of a principle, which with courts as well as with individuals, gives to character the impulse of involuntary rectitude, when it is found to be invulnerable, to unjust calumny and reproach. Were the veils of the French cabinet disclosed? Mr. Jefferson studied them. The first cause and the probable effect, were the direct objects of investigation. Were they hid from his immediate inspection? He assumed the powers and the language of prophecy, predicted with the sagacity of an ingenious mind, and unfolded, as far as comprehension and the nature of things, would permit. Accustomed to judge of men, more by their actions than their professions, and constantly in the habit of regulating himself by the former, the courtly language of dissimulation, made no impression on him. It was by a display of those qualifications, so little looked for, in the ambassador of a rustic people, that he preserved his own, and the dignity of the nation, he represented. Recalled to fill the department of state, he left France after having rendered to his country, as much service by his abilities, as he had bestowed honour, on himself, by the combination of the various qualities of integrity, sagacity and prudence. He quit it, leaving on the mind of the nation, these sentiments of veneration & respect, which have not been erased by the recent convulsions of state.

There was no character, perhaps, in America, more eminently calculated to fill the department of state, than Mr. Jefferson. Few men who have travelled at large, have travelled with more advantage, and had a greater capacity of receiving improvement, from this mode of it, than him. The genius of each nation, its particular customs and manners, and the great relative interests, which regulated the policy of courts, were subjects, with which, he was acquainted; and eminently fitted him, to fill a department, the peculiar organ of their communications,

Contrary, which so frequently betrays the fallibility of the understanding, because it begets intemperance, never makes him a victim to the delugis of his opponent. He listens to his arguments with scrupulous attention; draws new sources of information from conflicting principles; and if he is animated at all, it is with the discovery of a new truth. There are, perhaps, few men, better calculated always to triumph and always to leave upon the mind, at least, the most favourable impressions, if not the most decisive conviction. This is not difficult to account for, when applied to Mr. Jefferson; because few men, like him, deserve the application. He never hazards an opinion without the authority of experience, and the conviction of reason. Travel and observation have matured the one, and extensive application and reflection, have invigorated the other. His principles, therefore, convey the strongest impressions; which he enforces by logical deduction and mathematical precision, drawn from an expanded intellect, that separates with infinite facility, the purity of truth, from the grosser materials of error.

When citizen Genet, the ex-minister of Robespierre, fanaticism appeared in America, he attempted to impose his philosophy of light & liberty upon the government. He had nothing to boast of, on the score of superior diplomatic skill. His communications to the secretary of state, were evidently of the tampering kind. They were impregnated with all the marks of that enthusiastic infatuation, which regulated the councils of the faction; and which, were calculated to mistake their object, by disgusting their intended victims. The mind of Mr. Jefferson, discovered itself, in an early period of his correspondence with the French minister. The communications of Genet were decorated with all the flowers of eloquence, without the force and conviction of rhetorical energy. Accustomed to diplomatic calculation, and intimately combining cause with effect, Mr. Jefferson apprehended the subtlety, with strength and precision; considered the developed it; viewed it on all sides; listened to every appeal, and attended to every charge; and in every communication, burst forth with a strength of refutation, that at once detected and embarrassed the disappointed minister of a wily and fanatic faction.

It is, in too many instances, useless to oppose enthusiasm, with the deliberate conclusions of reason and argument. They are the antipodes of each other; and of that imperious nature, which mutually solicit triumph and disdain reconciliation. The tyranny of the Robespierian principles, were calculated to inveigle within the vortex of European politics, the American government and people. The coolness and sagacity of the secretary of state, compelled their defence and protection. The appeal was naturally made to the government; and it is a fortunate circumstance, that there existed this tribunal, to approve the measures of the secretary, and to silence forever, the declamatory oracles of an insidious faction. Checked and defeated on all sides, his doctrines stripped of their visionary principles, and himself betrayed into the labyrinth of diplomatic misery, their ex-divinity shrunk into the silence of contempt; declaring with his last breath, that Mr. Jefferson was the only man in America, whose talents he highly respected.

The diplomatic contest with Genet, was not the only one, which drew forth, into action, the splendid abilities of Mr. Jefferson. The American world was for some time, amused, with the communications of the English minister, Hammond. Their object is too well known, to require delineation. —It was a contest between the antiquated principles of a rotten monarchy, deluded by the fallacious idea of effecting a triumph, and the newly acquired maxims, of the republican philosophy. The communications of Hammond, were stamped with the original dullness and stupidity of their author. Incapable of conceiving, by the energy of argument, the importance of the minister was maintained, by the length and number of his letters; and by that rigid perseverance, which was calculated to irritate and disgust. Tired with the correspondence, the secretary of state appears to have collected together the united energies, of his mind, in a single letter, of considerable length, wherein he combines with infinite skill, the erudition of the counsel-

**objection & Markins - make a break*

for the wisdom of the politician, and the sagacity of diplomatic negotiator. No longer deluded by the dreams of triumph, Hammond in sorrow true went home, left the aristocratic hand that makes him a slave; and Mr. Jefferson, to seek that repose in retirement, which his laborious attention, to the duties of his office, seemed to demand.

Mr. Jefferson appears, from the incomparable felicity of his temper, to have arrived at the most elevated height of philosophy. He has not escaped the misfortune, if it is one, of having enemies, to depreciate his virtues and calumniate his principles. These virtues have frequently furnished pretences for the bitterest calumny. The equanimity of his temper, however never fell a victim, to the unmanly provocations, which to often disturb, his mind. His content for unjust censure, his dignified reserve, beneath the influence of inequitable logicity, and his unshaken serenity, whilst the whole political world is moving around him, marks a soul capable of holding calumny in defiance. Viewing mankind as they really are, biased by passion, lwayed by prejudice, and with ears continually open to the invocations of individual interest, he stands aloof in the tempest of his own exalted mind, like Jupiter from Olympus, surveys with serenity and silence, the fate of Empires. It is well known, however, that his enemies are of that obnoxious tribe of court parasites, who move in the inferior circles of respectability, and feel the influence of talents, which they seek to decry, by the arts of petulance and loquacity. He has sufficient knowledge of human nature, to know that this is the involuntary tribute of envy, and is consoled; that it is the medium of the inculcation of truth, & is satisfied; that he is not conscious of deserving reproach; & is silent. Surely the man who can preserve such an equanimity of temper, who can maintain the composure of his mind, & listen to unmerited reproach, without the consciousness of deserving it, surely such a man is intitled to the first place in our esteem. They are attributes which few men possess; are the productions of the most difficult of all attainments, the knowledge and esteem of ourselves, and flow from an elevated philosophy, that seeks tranquillity, in conscious rectitude; which teaches forbearance, whilst it refines our knowledge of human nature, and views the conflicting passions of mankind, as connected with the destiny of civil life. To descend from this dignified sphere of human reason, like the pagan Gods from Olympus, to participate in the conflicts of an inferior order of beings, would be doing violence to the sanctuaries of philosophy. His enemies may desire it; and seek an occasion for that triumph which pertinaacious mediocrity sometimes acquires, over the sublimity of genius.—He feels the most complete security in the celestial sanctuary, of self applause; in the ready discharge of the duties committed to his care, in an inflexibility to ill, and in the obliquity of justice. The arts of malice, and the rude voice of faction, assail him in vain. The senseless clamours of his enemies, make no impression on him. He appears invulnerable to the shafts of malignity which fall every where around him, blunted, by the invincible dignity of his character, and the respectability of his talents.

Lexington, May 29.

Official returns of the general election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Garrard,	8390
Greenup,	6745
Logan,	3995
Todd,	2166

Majority for Garrard, 1645

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Bullitt,	7784
Ewing,	5349
Johnson,	5777
Clay,	1769

Majority for Bullitt 2005

Returns of Senators and Representatives, concluded from our list.

BULLITT & HARDIN.

Senator—Henry Grail.	
BULLITT.	
Representative—Adam Shepherd.	
HARDIN.	
Representative—Robert Hodges.	
WASHINGTON.	
Senator—Mathew Walton.	
Representatives—Felix Grundy, John Lancaster, Charles Ewing.	
CUMBERLAND.	
Representative—Samuel Brooks.	
FLEMING.	
Representatives—Robt. Andrews, John Finley.	

HENRY & GALLATIN.
Representatives—James Bartlett.

Mr. William Durell, late printer at Mount-Pleasant (New-York, has been tried for sedition, and sentenced to pay a fine of 166 2-3 dollars, and suffer four months imprisonment.

Mr. Charles Holt, late printer at New-London, Connecticut, has also been tried under the sedition law, for publications in the Bee, tending to discourage the recruiting service, and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and suffer three months imprisonment.

We are informed that on the evening of the 18th inst. the Indians murdered a man in his own house on the road from the Crab Orchard thro' the wilderness; we did not leave the particulars, further than that the man's name was Brown, that immediately on firing the Indians broke into the house, and that Brown's wife and child escaped out at a back door, whilst they were engaged in the murder of her husband, he having not been killed by the shot they fired.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY on the 16th inst. from the subscriber in Jefferson County; BOB a young man, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 in. high, slender made, he had on and took with him, a broadcloth coat of a mixed dark gray color, light polished steel buttons; a short gray colored frock, striped, collar jacket and gingham dress new heavier hat, and several white linen shirts with a variety of other good clothing. He was formerly the property of Mr. John W. of Lexington, and is probably lost in the vicinity of that place. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure him, with all reasonable charges if brought home.

James F. Moore.
30*

NOTICE.

ABOUT the first of April last I purchased of one William Smith a black mare, about fifteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, but not legible, near had foot white, star in her forehead, a small ear on her right side, about 6 years old, supposed to be worth twenty-five pounds. I have been informed since I purchased the said mare that she was stolen;—I therefore with the owner to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

John Turner,
Living near Winchester,
May 25, 1830. Clarke county.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living on Raves creek, Harrison county, a dark bay Mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, high docked, and has some white hairs in her tail and a white spot on the off thigh.

Christopher Mutalman.
January 10th, 1830.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO all whom it may concern, that we, or either of us, will attend on the second Thursday in June, at Gilbert's meadow, on Flom's run, near the fourth fork of Elkhorn, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette county, in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as shall attend, and perpetuate their testimony, to establish the special calls of a military survey, made for David Bell, on the head of Shomod's run, a south branch of South Elkhorn, including a part of said creek; and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law;—to meet at 11 o'clock in the fore noon.

John Bell,
James Bell.
May 14th, 1830.

LAWSON MCULLOUGH,

TAPLOR:

TAKES this manner to inform his friends and neighbors, that he has removed his shop from Main street, to High street, in the same house where he formerly carried on his business, and he keeps a number of house constantly employed, and those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest, and in the neatest and best manner.

Lexington, 9th April, 1830.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

SEMLIN, January 30.

The Grand Vizier, far from thinking to attack the French, is employed at Jerusalem and Java in devising means to resist Gezzar Pacha, who on his part, meditates an attack on him. The two Chiefs are extremely irritated against each other, and all reconciliation seems impossible. The Officer of Marine Seid Ally, whom the Port had sent to endeavour to effect an accommodation between them, has left them, without being able to make any impression on either the one or the other. The Grand Vizier is particularly indignant: he has made levees in all the Asiatic provinces to reinforce his army and chastise Gezzar. The regime which he has employed on this occasion is so great, that a general disposition to rise against him manifested itself, and a great number of the inhabitants of these countries have sought refuge at Constantinople. The situation of that city is far from tranquil. It is the prey of great scarcity, and the plague also makes considerable ravages in that capital. It has carried off a great many belonging to the Seraglio, particularly the women, and the Grand Seigneur, to avoid the contagion, has been obliged to quit his usual apartments.

All parts of the Ottoman empire are afflicted with troubles and dissensions. The Pacha who commanded in the Venetian fleet is raising troops to repel himself of the command of which he has been deprived.

Paswan Oglou has completely raised the standard of independence. He has declared that he will no longer acknowledge the authority of Ministers. It is merely from a motive of politeness or precaution that he has said he would depend only on the Grand Seigneur.

LONDON, March 14.

The communications from France succeed each other with extraordinary rapidity. This morning we received, by express the Paris papers to the 12th inst. The opinion we have hazarded, that hostilities would not be renewed between Austria and France, has received additional strength from the contents of these papers. In return for the communication made by the consuls to the legislature, of the proclamation they had issued to the people, and the military measures they had adopted, the tribune deputed three of its members to express their wish that the first Consul might return from the armies a conqueror and a peace maker.

To the speech addressed to the consuls by the deputation, the first Consul replied that all hopes of a continental peace had not yet vanished; a clear proof that Austria has not rejected his overtures, and that the politics of the cabinet of Vienna are not so anti-pacific as the ministerialists here would have us believe. Two causes are supposed to have inclined Austria to listen to the propositions of the French government; the return of the Russians and the illness of the Emperor who is said, in one of the papers, to be past all hopes of recovery. There is a third cause, probably of at least equal weight with the other two; the popularity and power of the first Consul, the perfect unanimity that subsists between the legislative and executive government, the little hope we had almost said the impossibility, of removing Buonaparte, and the extinction of the rebellion in the western departments. All these circumstances seem to have afforded the cabinet of Vienna sufficient experience and evidence of facts to induce them to enter into a negotiation with the republic.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Interesting Intelligence

FROM FRANCE—DIRECT.

The brig America arrived yesterday from St. Sebastians, brought Paris papers to the 7th March—these I were not so fortunate as to obtain;—but from the supercargo of the America, received the following information, which the public may depend on as correct; that the American commissioners travelled through the French territory on their way to Paris, French territory on their way to Paris, in cog, but wherever they were discovered, were received and entertained with the most enthusiastic respect and hospitality;—that they arrived in Paris a few days before a national fete was performed in honor of our deceased Washington, whose bust was placed in the gallery of the Thuilleries, in the presence of the consuls and the chief officers of the French nation; a particular seat being assigned to our commissioners, they declined the intended honor, and mixed among the crowd of the populace.—That a commission of three were, on the succeeding day, appointed to meet and arrange the business of negotiation with the American ministers; this commission consisted of the following characters, viz.

JOSEPH BUONAPATE,

FLUREAU,

ROEDERER.

who had fixed on a day for opening the negotiation.

May 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated May 3, 1800.

"By an arrival from Liverpool, I have received advice, that all is in confusion there, and in Ireland. In the former place some of the first houses have stopped payment, and more confessions, they must soon share the same fate.—In Ireland it is mentioned with confidence, that the marquis of Downshire has been arrested, for saying he would bring over, or assist the yeomanry and militia to retain the parliament, and consequently resist the union."

NORFOLK, May 8.

IMPORTANT.

The following are correct copies of the resolutions adopted by the English House of Commons, respecting bounties on Wheat, Flour and Rice.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this

committee, that whenever the average prices of wheat and fine wheat flour, ascertained and published in the London Gazette, under the authority of any act or acts of parliament, shall be less than ninety shillings per quarter of wheat, or less than sixteen shillings per bushel, there shall be given on every quarter of wheat and on every barrel of fine wheat flour which shall be imported into Great Britain from any port in Europe S. of Cape Finistere, or from any port in the Mediterranean, or in Africa, or from any of his majesty's colonies in America, or the United States, before the first day of October 1800, a bounty equal to the difference between such average prices in the London Gazette, & ninety shillings per quarter of wheat, or barrel of flour, respectively."

CHARLESTON, April 17.

Saturday last arrived the ship Mary, Melfoon, Liverpool.

Capt. Melfoon informs that he was told by the American consul at Liverpool, that the American envoys had arrived late at Paris; that he had received a letter from them, and that it was their opinion that the intercourse would be open between the two countries, in a short time; that the ship Fame, of Boston, capt. Weber, which had been carried into Dieppe though she had been condemned, was restored to the owner, by order of the consuls.

Capt. Melfoon saw a letter from capt. Strong, of the ship Bolton Packet, in Falmouth, mentioning that he had been boarded on his passage by a French frigate, which, after an examination dismissed him observing that his instructions forbid him to detain American vessels, that were accompanied by their papers to be such, whatever port they might be bound to.

The brig Union, captain Fleming, of North Carolina, from Savannah, to Liverpool, seized there in October last, on account of having more than one third British sailors, was still detained, without having any, or being permitted to discharge her cargo, when captain Melfoon failed.

PETERSBURG, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 28th February, 1800, to a gentleman in Georgetown, by a ship just arrived at Norfolk.

Our envoys passed through this place, on their route to Paris, a few days ago, they appeared sanguine on the success of their mission, and manifested the same spirit of conciliation, that there is little doubt, they will meet on the part of this government. Thus an arrangement is certain, and will be in my opinion prompt. A month probably after their arrival at Paris all will be fixed and concluded on.

"There is no doubt the Russians have definitively abandoned the coalition, or at least the emperor of Germany, and in that case a continental peace is sure, which is hoped, and expected will bring about a general one. The executive of this country is very peacefully inclined."

STAUNTON, May 14.

From Norfolk, April 26.

THE LATEST.

Arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads the ship Juno, captain Luke, 37 days from the Downs, and 45 from London. Capt. Luke has brought papers to the 15th March, but left them on board his vessel when he came to town. We are enabled, however, to give the following particulars:

"An expedition is fitting out to go against some part of France, of which the duke of York is to have the chief command. Transports had sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, to take on board the Russian troops at those places. The differences between the courts of Austria and Russia, have been accommodated, and the Russian troops were marching to join their allies. The Archduke Charles is suspended from his command. The prince of Wales, in consequence of ill health, had applied to Mr. Pitt for leave to go to Madeira, or Lisbon, but the request has been refused. Mr. Grattan and the chancellor of Ireland, in consequence of some retorts while debating on the subject of the Union, have fought a duel, in which the chancellor was wounded in the hip. The channel fleet was in the outer harbour, ready for sea. The campaign was expected to be the most bloody of any hitherto.

Of our commissioners captain Luke is unable to speak; there were no accounts of their arrival at Paris when he left London.

See Gazette Extra.

A half sheet of the Laws of the United States accompanies this paper.

time and place the said commissioners intend to meet, to make a second distribution of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and for the creditors who shall not before have proved their debts, to come in & prove the same; and at such meeting, the said assignees shall produce, on oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, their accounts of the bankrupt's estate and effects, and what, upon the balance thereof, shall appear to be in their hands, shall by like order of the commissioners, be forthwith divided amongst such of the bankrupt's creditors as shall have made due proof of their debts, in proportion to their several and respective debts; which second dividend shall be final, unless any suit at law, or equity, be depending, or any part of the estate standing out, that could not have been disposed of, or that the major part of the creditors shall not have agreed to be sold, or disposed of, or unless some other or future estate or effects of the bankrupt shall afterwards come to, or rest in the said assignees, in which cases the said assignees shall, as soon as may be, convert such future or other estate and effects into money, and shall, within two months after the same be converted into money, by like order of the commissioners, divide the same among such bankrupt's creditors as shall have made due proof of their debt under such commission.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of the bankrupt's effects there shall be paid to every of the creditors a portion-rate, according to the amount of their respective debts, so that every creditor having security for his debt, by judgment, statute, recognizance, or specialty, or having an attachment under any of the laws of the individual states, or of the United States, on the estate of such bankrupt, (*Provided* there be no execution executed upon any of the real or personal estate of such bankrupt, before the time he or she became bankrupt's) shall not be relieved upon any such judgment, statute, recognizance, specialty, or attachment, for more than a reteable part of his debt, with the other creditors of the bankrupt.

Bankrupt's estate to be proportionably divided without regard to creditor's security.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignees shall keep one or more distinct book, or books of account, wherein he or they shall duly enter all sums of money or effects, which he or they shall have received, or got into his or their possession, of the said bankrupt's estate, to which books of account, every creditor who shall have proved his or her debt, shall at all reasonable times, have free resort, and inspect the same as often as he or she shall think fit.

Assignees shall keep books of account, open to the creditor's inspection.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That every bankrupt, not being in prison or custody, shall, at all times after his surrender, be bound to attend the assignees, upon every reasonable notice, in writing, for that purpose, given or left at the usual place of his or her abode, in order to assist in making out the accounts of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and to attend any court of record, to be examined touching the same, or such other business, as the said assignees shall judge necessary, for which he shall receive three dollars per day.

Bankrupt bound to attend the assignees when required.

Allowance
to the bank-
rupt out of
his estate.

He shall be
discharged
from all
debts which
might be
proved un-
der the com-
mission.

If the bank-
rupt's estate
does not
pay half his
debts, what
allowance
he shall
have.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every person and persons who shall become bankrupt as aforesaid, and who shall, within the time limited by this act, surrender him or herself to the commissioners, and in all things conform as in and by this act is directed, shall be allowed five per cent, upon the nett produce of all the estate that shall be recovered in and received, which shall be paid unto him or her by the assignee or assignees, in case the nett produce of such estate, after such allowance made, shall be sufficient to pay the creditors of said bankrupt who shall have proved their debts under such commission, the amount of fifty per cent, on their said debts, respectively, & so as the said five per cent, shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case the nett produce of the said estate shall, over and above the allowance hereafter mentioned, be sufficient to pay the said creditors seventy five per cent, on the amount of their said debts respectively, that then the said bankrupt shall be allowed ten per cent, on the amount of such nett produce, to be paid as aforesaid, so as such ten per cent, shall not, in the whole, exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars; and every such bankrupt shall be discharged from all debts by him or her due or owing, at the time he or she became bankrupt, & all which were or might have been proved under the said commission; and in case any such bankrupt shall afterwards be arrested, prosecuted or impleaded, for or on account of any of the said debts, such bankrupt may appear without bail, and may plead the general issue, and give this act, and the special matter in evidence: And the certificate of such bankrupt's conforming, and the allowance thereof, according to the directions of this act, shall be, and shall be allowed to be sufficient evidence, *prima facie*, of the party's being a bankrupt within the meaning of this act, and of the commission and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate, and a verdict shall thereupon pass for the defendant, unless the plaintiff in such action can prove the said certificate was obtained unfairly, and by fraud or unless he can make appear any concealment of estate or effects, by such bankrupt to the value of one hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no such discharge of a bankrupt, shall release or discharge any person who was a partner with such bankrupt, at the time he or she became bankrupt, or who was then jointly held or bound with such bankrupt for the same debt or debts from which such bankrupt was discharged as aforesaid.

Sec. 35. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That if the nett produce of the bankrupt's estate, so to be discovered recovered and received, shall not amount to so much as will pay all and every of the creditors of the said bankrupt, who shall have proved their debts under the said commission, the amount of fifty per cent on their debts respectively, after all charges first deducted, that then, and in such case, the bankrupt shall not be allowed five per centum on such estate as shall be recovered in, but shall have and be paid by the assignees so much money as the commissioners shall think fit to allow, not more than three

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE EXTRA.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1860.

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

European Intelligence.

Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, January 28.

Seditious disturbances become every day more alarming than was at first expected. The spirit of insurrection has found its way to Gottemberg, and the fury of the people has triumphed over the military government. The inhabitants of Malmoe a trading town of Gohia, have cut off the head of the commander of the troops dispatched against them.

Such was the force of the insurgents at Norkopide, and so great their determination to act against the army, that a corps of 2000 grenadiers was found insufficient to quell them, and though huzzars and artillery were dispatched to their assistance from Stockholm, the former were disarmed, and the latter deprived of their cannon by the peasants.

France.

PARIS, March 18 & 19.

It is said that the king of Denmark has died suddenly.

To-morrow the grand consul will review several corps of soldiers, some of which have arrived from the western departments, now returned to a state of tranquillity. On the 23d those who are completely accoutred, will set out for Paris. It is rumored that the grand consul will leave it on the 25th, (March 26).

The minister of war, Best, has, to accompany him in the capacity of chief of the staff. In his absence the ex-director Carnot, will be charged with the management of the war department. Bernadotte will accompany Buonaparte in the quality of lieutenant general.

Germany.

RATISBON, February 28.

Letters from Lithuania announce that a Russian army of 80,000 men is collected towards the shore of the Baltic, and that it is supposed that those troops will embark either altogether or in part, to co-operate in a grand expedition on the coasts of France or Holland.

England.

LONDON, March 19.

The expedition to be commanded by lieutenant general Sir Charles Stuart, is in considerable forwardness. Major general Simcoe, St. Clair and Moore, are to be employed in the expedition, from which the country may expect all that can be achieved by brave and skillful officers and men. The Mediterranean has been mentioned as the theatre for action; but the Downs, to operate a point, being ordered as a place of rendezvous, will afford new food for our politicians. The 16th light dragoons is said to be under orders for embarkation, it is not added whether to form a part of this expedition which the French are so apprehensive to be intended against Brest, that their shipping have been ordered into the Inner Harbor. The troops under general Stuart, it will be observed, do not accompany those from or in Ireland, but such as have been completed from the English militia, which have been enlisted to serve in Europe only, precludes the idea that Egypt is their destination.

The preparations for the second expedition continue unabated. It is intended to comprise the brigade of guards, together with the Irish regiments, and those about to be augmented by recruits from the militia of that country &c. The destination of this powerful body has been some time determined, but the period of action will depend upon particular circumstances, as will the disposition of the troops about to be conveyed from Russia.

We have already intimated that orders had been issued to report the condition of all the flat bottomed boats in the river, &c. In consequence of subsequent orders, such of them as are fit for service are to rendezvous at Sheerness.

March 22.

The most recent news from Germany describes Franconia and Suabia as far from being tranquil. The states of the two circles are holding conferences at Mergenheim to unite the levy en masse, which is organizing; but few of the states

of Suabia have assented at the conference, and the peasants absolutely refused to enroll themselves. Prince Charles has endeavored to tranquilize them in a proclamation which he has addressed to them; he promises them, that they shall be employed only for the defence of their own homes, but this proclamation has but little effect.

A German Gazette says, that one of the motives which have induced Paul the first, to recall his army are insurrectionary movements in that part of Poland which has belonged to Russia, since the partition.

March 14.

The Batavian Directory have named Vice Admiral De Winter, Admiral of the Batavian fleet.

March 15.

Prussian troops are approaching Nuremberg, in Franconia, and have already established themselves in the neighborhood of that city.

General Angereau's power as commander in chief of the Batavian troops has been limited, by several articles. He is to be entirely confined to military operations, and is not to interfere with the different promotions. He is to be subjected to the orders of the executive directory of the Batavian Minister of war, and is restricted from the power of changing the station of the troops, or sending them out of the country.

The widow of the celebrated Mirabeau died on the 3d inst. at Paris.

The communication between the Austrian army of Italy and that of the Archduke, is still maintained by the corps of general Davidovich, which occupies Chiavenna Bellinzona, and extends towards the country of the Grisons.

It is positively asserted in the Paris papers, that the principal part of the Russians, who are prisoners in France, have refused to return to their own country, and have entered into the service of the Republic, by enlisting in the Polish legion and other corps.

General Moreau, after several conferences with an agent from the king of Prussia, is gone to Mentz with him.

The French paper, called the *Journal du Sour*, asserts, that the court of Vienna has absolutely refused the subsidy offered by the British Government.

According to letters from Genoa, the greater part of the English fleet is now before Genoa, in order to blockade it. The English Consul at Palermo has declared officially, that all vessels which attempt to enter the port of Genoa, whether friends or not, will be taken and treated as enemies to the allied powers.

March 16.

Letters from Vienna state that the emperor is dangerously indisposed.

American Intelligence.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, April 30.

In the "Publicist" of February 8th, we observe the following article:

"The first consul has ordered the minister of the interior to erect in the gallery of the Thuilleries, the statues of Demosthenes, Alexander, Hannibal, Scipio, Brutus, Cicero, Cato, Caesar, Gaius Julius, Turenne, Condé, Duguesne, Trouin, Marlborough, Eugene, Sexé, WASHINGTON, Frederick III, Mirabeau, Dugommier, Dampierre, Marceau and Joubert."

From France—direct.

The papers contain few articles which have not been anticipated in the London Gazette.—The Paris editors have vied with the English in eulogizing the character and services of our Washington. The order of the Chief Consul of France has been universally obeyed 1 and the Americans in every part of France have agreed to wear mourning for 42 days.

The Paris journals do not contain any thing very interesting as to the exterior of that country; it seems however, that the armies on the Rhine and Helvetia, are well organized, formidable, and ready to operate at the first signal.—Several corps are on the right bank of the Rhine, one of which has taken post at Hochheim, an eminence beyond Cassel, on the road from Mentz to Frankfort, where it is observed by the armed peasantry and

Hussars of Zeckler, posted at Hochheim, and along the Nidda. It appears that the French are likewise posted on the right bank of the Rhine in Switzerland, in the environs of Bregenz.—Some of their patrols, which communicate with the detachment posted at Rhineck, and the adjacent villages, often gave the alarm; they are also masters of Conflanz, Stein and Dissenhofen, and at Balli division occupies the whole eastern shore of that river. A little below, opposite Huningue, they have strong redoubts, and Old Briesach, which is a natural fort, is likewise in their hands. Another strong position, from which they can easily pass the Rhine is Oppenheim, situated between Mannheim and Mentz.

The ties of Friendship, those of the common cause between France and Helvetia, have been strengthened by the newly adopted just measures of the first towards the latter, whose complaints have at last been heard; and whose resistance against oppression, has been duly appreciated. "Assure the Helvetians," said the minister of foreign affairs to the Plenipotentiary of the descendants of Tell, "assure them that the French government will exert her utmost to heal the wounds that may have been opened by incapableness and by passions. Tell them that the French republic shall always view with a religious awe, the independence of her allies."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The hon. James M'Henry, Secretary of the Department of War, has resigned. William Rawle, Esq. Attorney for the District of Pennsylvania has resigned.

Jared Ingersoll, Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, is nominated to succeed Mr. Rawle.

General Marshall, is said to have been nominated to the Senate, to succeed Mr. M'Henry. It is said, that he has declined the appointment.

A meeting took place on Wednesday evening, between James A. Bayard and C. G. Champlin, Esq's. in which the latter received a slight wound in the cheek, and Mr. B. a contusion on the thigh.

The meeting is said to have been occasioned by some expressions which fell from M. C. in the course of the debate on the passage of the bill reducing the per centage allowed certain collectors.

General Morris and Mr. Rutledge were the seconds on this occasion.

A conference on the subject of a peace is to be opened between Messrs. Ellsworth, Davie and Murry, the ministers of the United States of America, and a commission appointed for that purpose by the first Consul. This commission consist of three members, Joseph Buonaparte, Fleuriot, and Raderer. Citizen Morgues Secretary.

It is said, that the first Consul will set out very soon to take the command of the army of the Rhine. It is added, that he has given orders to his guards to hold themselves in readiness to depart towards the end of this month.

Paris Moniteur.

"The Albion," a London evening paper of March 8th says, that a report was in circulation which stated, that ministers had received accounts of the opening of the campaign on the Rhine, and of the French army having passed that river in great force.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to sell six or seven likely young NEGRO BOYS and MEN. For terms apply to him at his farm, four miles from Lexington, on Strode's road.

Thos. Hart jun.

12th May, 1850.

ALEXANDER PARKER,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, opposite the court-house, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Queens, China and Glass Ware, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Lexington, April 18, 1850.

N. B. In the above assortment, there are the best of Sherry, Port, and Tawny Wines, the best of Little Julee, Spirits and French Brandy, likewise Bouillon, Gladi, Siles and Mullin assorted, Hilling Hens, cut Nails assorted, Sables, English & Dutch securities, Red Wood, Paints and Brushes, Sheet Tinned in box &c, Sheet Copper, and Tub-mill Irons.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in March last, a dark liver, gray mane, COLT, one year old, has no natural marks, nor branded, heavy mane and tail, natural trotter, a little cat-han's and had a custom of lurching her under lip after being felled. Whoever delivers said colt to me in Lexington, shall have the above reward.

L. M'Cullough.

Lexington, May 8th, 1850.

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 2 3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of State, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many flats for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation the broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with a little trouble and a small expense valuable profits out of cultivation may be got in some part of the tract. The title is indisputable.

116 6 1 3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river with the meanders thereof of 1100 poles when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.

2307 1 4 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Calfie river, Madison county.

320 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Louisville crosses the tract N. E. S. W. about 4 3 1/2 miles, it is of a very early entry.

18 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

46 town lots and out lots in the laid town of Clarksville.

6000 acres of land in several small grants reserved by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two Acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

2200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part, a good plantation between Lexington and Louisville will command a profitable business for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Roberts.

High Street, Lexington.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

and BARRETTOWN DISTRICT, to wit,
John Blain's heirs and assigns, complainants,
against
Edward S. Thomas, and Gerrard Briscoe, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant Gerrard Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to law &c the rules of this court &c it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the defendant do appear here on the 1st day of the next full term (twentieth of June) next, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of God's creek meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the courthouse of Nelson county.

A Copy.

*yw

Tell.

Ben Grayson, c. c.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

LATELY PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Price 21c.

AN EDITION OF THE LAWS OF KENTUCKY; Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH A COPIOUS INDEX, And a list of Local and Private Laws, to which is PREFIXED, The Constitution of the United States, With the Amendments, The Act of Separation from Virginia, AND The Constitution of Kentucky.

GINSENG.

I wish to purchase twenty thousand pounds of clean well dried Merchandise

GINSENG.

Either in small parcels or packed in good tight barrels, I would recommend to persons who can procure considerable quantities to apply and contract for the same.

I have just received an addition to my assortment of Merchandise which will be sold at the most reduced prices, for cash, Ginseng, country Sugary and Linen.

William West.

Lexington, 30th May, 1850.

N. BURROWS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed from the brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jourdan, and is now at G. D. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court square and next door above Mr. A. Parker—where he has in addition to his former assortment, Hard, Rockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Philadelphia.

Lexington, 12th May, 1850.

